CAROLINAS ONLY INDEPENDENT FARM MAGAZINE

THE Carolina Farmer

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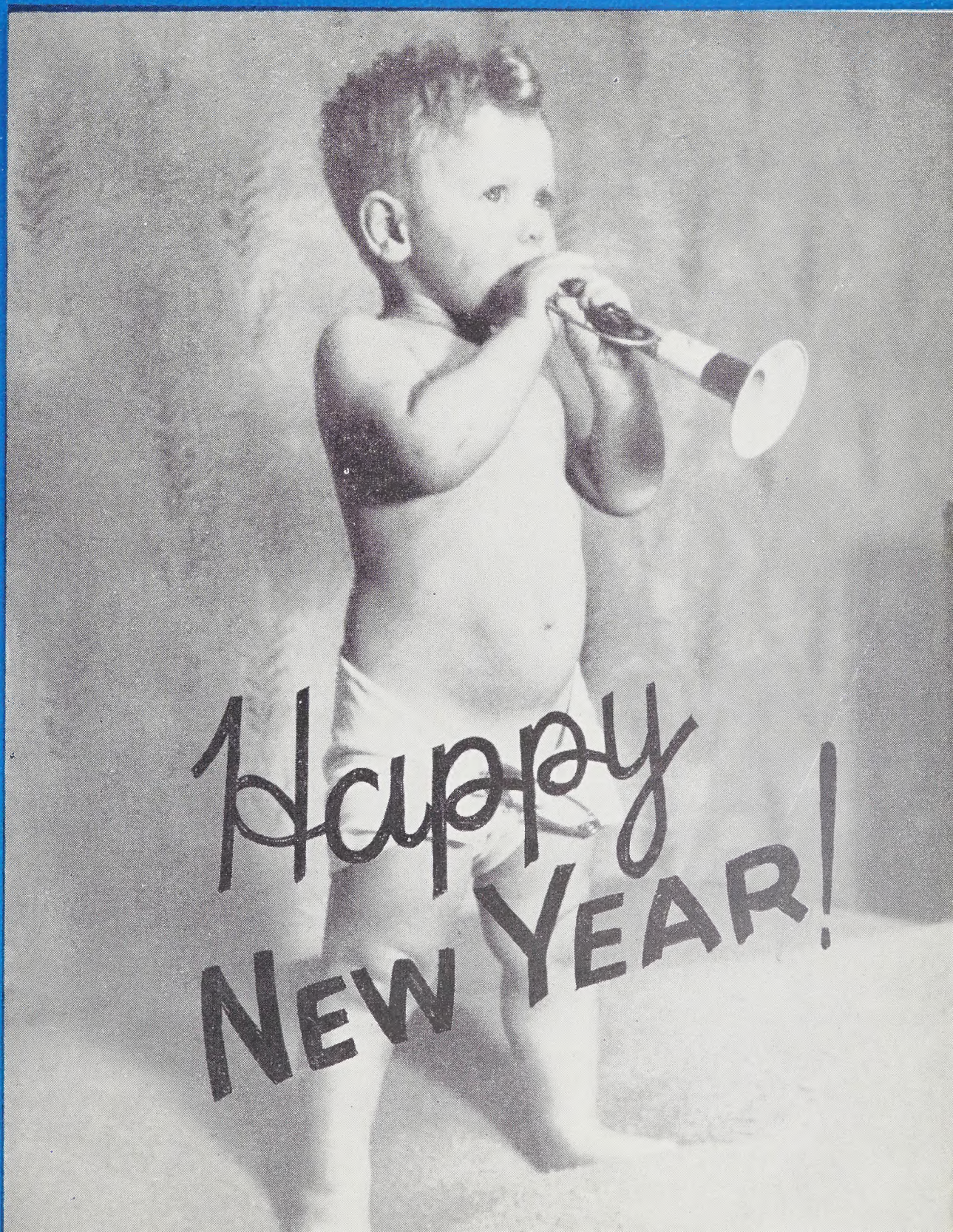

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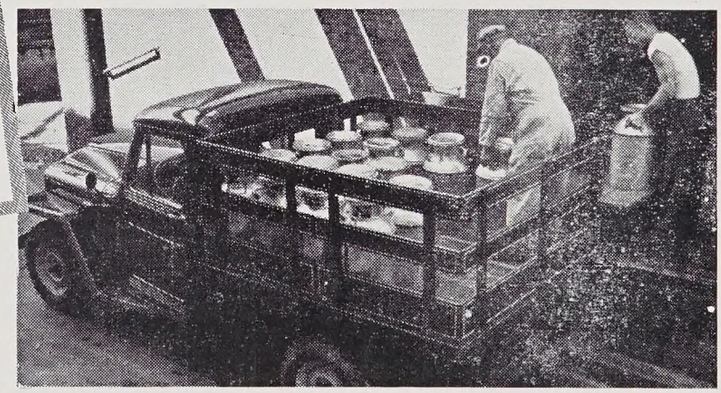

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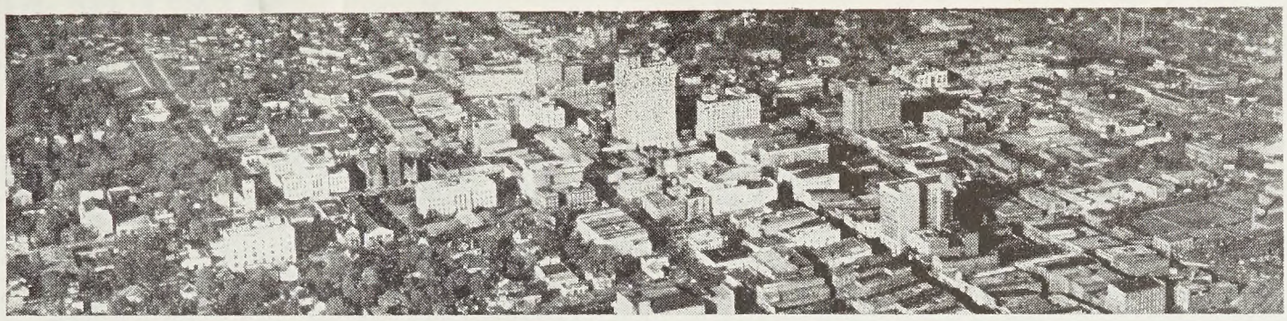

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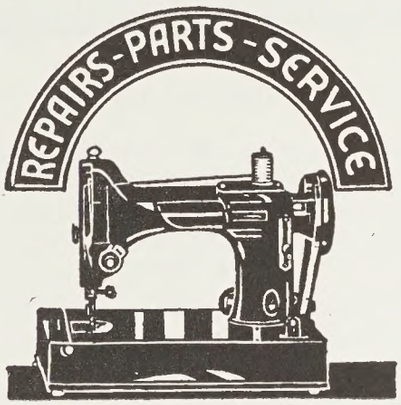

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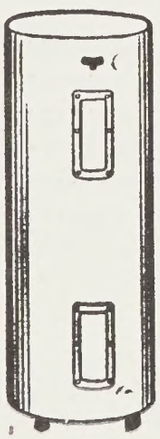

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OUR FRONT COVER

"Nicky" Nicholson, son of our editor, toots his horn as he expresses our best wishes for the new year.

Happy New Year, One and All!

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PLENTY OF JOBS
For Horses and Mules

Have your horses and mules been treated for bots and roundworms?

This treatment is most effective when given between December 1, and February 1.

Have you examined the feet of your horses and mules recently?

They should be properly trimmed when they need it. Neglect often causes trouble that cannot be corrected.

Have you examined their teeth for sharp corners?

Watch your horses eat. You can tell whether they need sharp corners of teeth removed with a float or rasp. Horses that do not chew vigorously or that wad their hay need attention.

Have you examined the harness carefully?

It pays to see that harnesses are oiled, kept in good repair and that all parts, especially collars, fit comfortably.

Do you have pasture for your workstock?

Pasture will reduce feed costs and provide a place for exercise which they need every day when idle. They also need regularity, fresh air, sunshine, water and salt.

Are you raising workstock replacements?

Good brood mares can do the work that is to be done on many farms and at the same time they can raise colts profitably.

GET THEM READY TO WORK

During the post war period one of the most important things that each farmer can do is to put every horse, every mule, and every machine to the jobs for which it is best fitted. However, horses and mules that do not come through the winter in good condition cannot work to advantage in the spring.

The common causes of poor condition are improper feeding, parasites, poor teeth, lack of exercise and bad feet.

Help get your workstock ready for their job by taking them to the clinic scheduled in your community.

* * *

NOTICE!

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5. Advice on feeding and management.
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Reports from . . .

Our Nation's Capital

Seed Treatments Insure Crops

Seed treatment, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has proved one of the simpler and less expensive means of making headway against certain fungus diseases. Crops are made to flourish through assistance direct and indirect—stimulation and prevention.

On the one hand they are grown in conditioned soil from seed of adapted high-yielding varieties, and on the other, through spraying or dusting, they are protected against attack by diseases or pests or, if attacked, the damage is controlled.

Seeds have been treated for nearly fifty years, beginning with the use of copper sulfate and formaldehyde, used mostly on small grain seed. Since then have come organic mercury liquid treatments, copper carbonate dust and the more recent development of various organic mercury compounds in dust form. Nowadays the dusts are used for most of the seed treating.

R. W. Leukel of the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., lists the benefits of present-day seed treatment: (1) It destroys the seed-borne fungi that otherwise would reduce the yield and quality of the crops: (2) It combats soil-inhabiting that rot seed and destroy seedlings; (3) it helps combat weeds by making possible good stands of vigorous crop plants; and (4) in many cases it increases the market value of crops, particularly grain.

Figures have not been compiled on the quantities of these various dusts now used. Extension workers estimate, however, that in 1947 this sort of seed treatment was applied to 70 percent of the corn planted (nearly all the hybrid corn); 50 percent of the sorghum; and 20 to 30 percent of the wheat and barley. A high percentage of cottonseed is now treated and the treatment of peanut seed is increasing.

The quality of chemicals sold for this purpose has been improving, according to Leukel, who attributes the better quality to the "debunking" work carried on by research men. Another result of research, he says, is a great increase in the kinds of crops that can be protected this way. As late as 1937 little had been done in treating seed of forage crops. Treating seeds of vegetable crops had not gone far because of fear of injury to the seed. Now with the harmless yet effective organic compounds, the treatment of vegetable seeds has become a standard practice.

Growers, Leukel says, now are coming to consider seed treatment a kind of crop insurance in which an ounce of prevention is worth much more than a pound of cure.

Tip Is To Garden in 1948

Parts of the Outlook Report issued in November by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are a tip to urban as well as rural families. Meat, says the report, will be slightly less plentiful in 1948 than it has been in 1947 and prices are likely to be as high or higher.

Applied to the average family, this says that in 1948 it will pay to do home gardening to supplement the food supply and relieve the drain on the family purse. The prospect is that slaughter of meat animals will be lightest in the third quarter of the year, the months when gardens are most productive. Next the goal is 20,000,000 Freedom Gardens. Food producted in the Freedom Gardens can be substituted for other kinds of food that stand shipment better, and that will be needed in hungrier countries.

Winter gardening efforts, says Paul C. Stark, in charge of the 1948 Freedom Garden campaign, include garden planning and the ordering of plants, seeds, pest control, fertilizers, chemicals, and tools and equipment. Garden clubs and groups of neighbors can often make substantial savings by combining their orders to take advantage of lower prices for quantity shipments.

It is not too late—or too early—to clear away and burn weeds and diseased plant remains. In areas where the ground is not frozen and is not too wet, it may be practical to spade the area that will be planted to the earliest crops, leaving the soil rough to catch winter rains and snows.

Majority of Farm Homes Still Lack Running Water

Running water is perhaps the greatest single convenience which electrification offers to farm families, in the opinion of power-use experts of the Rural Electrification Administration. They estimate that a farm family of five with a fair amount of livestock would use about 300 tons of water in a year if they had to do the pumping and carrying by hand. If the same family had an electric pump they would—without sweat and toil—use more than twice as much water. This plentiful supply of running water would, in turn, show up pleasanter living, healthier livestock, and increased milk and egg production.

Yet despite the increasing number of electric-powered water systems installed during recent years, 75 percent of the farm homes of the country are still without running water. Only 5 percent of urban homes today lack running water.

To help put farm homes on a par with city dwellings, REA is encouraging REA-financed electric systems to assist their rural consumers in planning adequate water systems. The REA co-ops do not make installations or, generally speaking, sell equipment. They help by giving technical advice and pointing out the various factors which should be taken into account in buying a pump and planning a water system to meet the needs of a particular home and farm. They also underline the importance of getting a competent contractor to install the watering system.

Step-up in rural electrification during recent years will greatly facilitate efforts of rural citizens to provide their homes and meeting places with running water and adequate plumbing, these power-use specialists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture point out. Today more than 61 percent of the Nation's farms have electricity as compared to less than 11 percent in 1935 when REA was established. More than 25,000 schools and 10,000 rural businesses now receive central station power, but this is still far short of rural needs.

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Southern Progress In Livestock

by
PAUL CHAPMAN
Dean, University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

THE South has made greater gains in livestock and poultry production during the past 25 years than other sections of the nation. Outside the South there was a gain of 15 per cent in total animal units between 1920 and 1945, but during this same period the South has made an overall gain of 31 per cent in animal units. These figures include cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, and poultry; they do not include horses and mules. From the former peak of cattle production, attained soon after the close of World War I, the South has made a gain of 35 per cent, as compared with a gain of 20 per cent for all other regions of the nation.

Louisiana, Florida, and Oklahoma —in the order given—have made the greatest progress in cattle production. In total cattle population the South's top-ranking states are Texas, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. Every state in the South—except the Carolinas —now has a cattle population of more than one million head.

One-Third the Nation's Chickens

Today the South has almost one-third the nation's chickens, if fryers and broilers are included. The region's gains in poultry production, in terms of animal units of population, have been greater than in any of the animal enterprises. The average gain for the region has been 55 per cent, since 1920. From the standpoint of progress over a quarter of a century, the greatest gains have come in Florida, Georgia, Virginia, and North Carolina. Each of these states has gained more than 90 per cent.

Twenty-five years ago, the South produced 399 million dozens of eggs: this year production will exceed 800 million dozens. The South's index number for egg production in 1945 was 202, as contrasted with an index of 100 for 1920. In 1945, Texas produced 221 million dozens of eggs. Each of the following states produced more than 50 million dozens: Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Gains in Milk Sales

Milk sales in the South today are more than seven times as large as the peak volume attained during World War I. The progress of some of the Southern states in the production and sale of dairy products is positively amazing. The greatest gains in milk sales have been made in the following states: Mississippi, Florida, and Tennessee.

The gain for the South stands at 663 per cent, as contrasted with a gain, outside the region, of 179 per cent. This means that commercial milk production in the South over a 25-year period has increased approximately four times as fast as in states outside the region. Over a 25-year period milk sales in the South, in terms of millions of gallons, increased from 107 to 818. More than 50 million gallons of milk are now produced and sold annually in the following states: Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The average production of dairy cows is highest in North Carolina and Virginia.

Commercial dairying is making more rapid gains in the South than any important agricultural enterprise is making in any section of the United States.

Southern Sheep Gains

Index of sheep and lamb numbers in the South stand at 223, as contrasted with 118 for the nation. The South has one-fourth the nation's sheep and four-fifths of the nation's goats and kids.

Losses in Hogs, Horses, Mules

In keeping with a general national trends, the numbers of hogs, horses, and mules in the South have declined over a 25-year period. The South's decline in hog population has been greater than that for the nation as a whole; in the case of horses and mules, the South's decline has not been so great as that outside the region. In 25 years, the nation, outside the South, has lost 60 per cent of its horses and mules; the South has lost 40 per cent. This decline will, of course continue. The most rapid decrease will take place in the South during the next decade as more and more farms discard workstock for power machinery.

As to hogs, the South has more than one-fourth the nation's hogs. Four states — Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Texas—each have more than one million head. The swine population of all important production areas has decreased during the past quarter century. Many factors—loss of exports, high prices for grain and peanuts, the influence of nutritionists, and others—have contributed to the decline. With the index at 83, for the rest of the nation it is not likely that production for any length of time will remain at a higher figure than the peak attained in 1920. This will be influenced to some extend, however, by future outlets for corn, peanuts, and other fattening feeds for hogs. Hog production will be influenced by market demands.

Increases in Feed Production

Substantial gains in feed production, with a view of supporting larger livestock and poultry industries, have been made in the South. There has been a substantial reduction in corn production in the South during the past 25 years. In the minds of many people who have studied the matter, this represents the greatest gain made, for the reason that a goodly portion of the acreage in many states formerly devoted to growing corn is now used to grow two feed crops each year— small grains and hay. Such use of land produces, on an average for the South as a whole, twice as much feed, in terms of nutritive value, as when the land is devoted solely to the production of a crop of corn at typical Southern yields per acre.

Corn production in the South stood at an index of 74 in 1945, as contrasted with 100 in 1920. Greatest Southern feed gains were made in pasture improvement. For a number of years, according to AAA records, the South seeded more acres to permanent pastures than all other sections of the nation combined. Also during the past decade the South "discovered" winter grazing; this discovery will revolutionize milk production in the region. More milk can be produced in the South during the winter —when demand is greatest, than during the summer—when there is always a normal surplus, as measured by Grade-A markets.

In the South a gain of 45 per cent was registered in hay production, as

(Continued on Page 16)

Livestock for Security

By ROBERT S. CURTIS

FIND your security with livestock, not necessarily many, but possibly just a few to fit your conditions. A study of the history of countries over long intervals of time shows that when livestock forms a substantial part of farming, farms increase in normal agricultural value, and incomes are assured many times during seasons of the year when cash crop farming fails to provide the needed requirements of the farm family. The growing of livestock means more pasture, more hay and more grain. In addition to the many opportunities to add a few cattle, sheep or hogs on our farms already under operation, the State now has a million and a quarter acres of idle land, land that is unused for any purpose. Much of this land could be developed for pastures or hay or both, two of the basic requirements for a sound livestock industry.

Far-seeing men have long advocated a diversified farming system in general farming practice, that is on farms where specialty crops are not produced. It is true there are some sections of the state where the land and other conditions are peculiarly adapted to orcharding, trucking or other intensive forms of farming. Even under these conditions there are times when livestock might fit well into the plan in a small way. It is under general farming conditions, however, where livestock would add materially to land improvement and at the same time furnish an additional and better distributed income throughout the year.

Let us not assume for a minute that we are advocating livestock now because of the unprecedented high prices being paid for cattle, sheep and hogs. It would be misguided judgment to do so, for in time livestock prices will probably seek a lower level. However, the general expectancy is that the normal price levels will be higher than the prevalent levels before the last World War. Even so, livestock will be profitable assuming that other prices for farm grown and other needed commodities are somewhat near or on a parity basis.

At meetings recently held over the State it is apparent that many farmers are already considering the addition of livestock of some kind to balance the farm income in the face of apparent falling prices for other commodities. It seems reasonable that some plan of farming which would remain on an even keel for reasonably long periods would be better than a one crop system which produces a commodity that is high today and low tomorrow. Getting in and out of any business is usually expensive. A diversified plan overcomes much of this difficulty, for in this case when unfavorable price changes come, it simply becomes a matter of reducing the amount grown in our case and increasing in another. To be compelled to abruptly change from growing a simple commodity to another always brings on problems.

North Carolina is now producing barely one-half of the beef consumed in the State. We could grow many more sheep and many more hogs. There is a ready market for these commodities if not needed at home. There is a group of far-seeing men who are setting a new high standard in the construction of abattoirs and slaughter houses in North Carolina. They see the need to build home industries which will be profitable and at the same time furnish a home market for the livestock which many of our farms should be producing. At one point in Eastern North Carolina one of the most modern abattoirs in the country will soon be completed and in operation. This plant will have Federal Inspection of all meats and meat products manufactured and will pay market prices for livestock. Other sections of the State now have the benefit of new or remodelled abattoirs, the builders realizing that we should not be importing from other states the large amounts of meat and meat products consumed. True, they are building for profit, but you can profit with them. They need you, you need them.

We have the basic requirements for building a livestock industry, that is a foundation stock of female cattle, sheep, and hogs. We need to cross good sires on these females from which good commercial livestock can be produced. By proper selection, this plan of top crossing good sires on our female stock will eventually rebuild our livestock population, livestock with form and quality and with proper fitting livestock that can satisfy any market. It is not necessary to go to an exorbitant expense to start; a start can be made in a small way for a modest sum. You can grow into the business, expanding and improving the quality of your animals as time and conditions permit.

Texas has become the "cattle empire" of the nation by originally using good utility bulls on Longhorn females. This method of improvement is sound, it is practical and is precisely adapted to the needs of the small or average farmer. This method of improvement requires small capital and the risk is reduced to a minimum. Any farmer who wishes to grow commercial livestock can and should use this plan, building from the bottom up. After all it is the small farmer who supplies the needs of our slaughtering establishments. He is the mainspring of the meat industry. His production with others in the aggregate supplies his own needs and the needs of other consumers.

We need to grow livestock to eat. We need it to consume and build soil fertility. We need it for profit. It can and should be done. We need to hitch our purebred livestock industry to our commercial livestock industry. *Each is necessary to the other.* The net result will mean living at home insofar as our meat requirements are concerned.

We must admit that in any industry there will be "ups" and "downs." No industry has been or will be entirely free from mild to substantial price changes. This fact is stated merely to emphasize the fact that livestock is more difficult to get in and out of than crop growing, but it has many advantages to offset this problem. The best, in fact, the only plan to follow is that when once in, stay in; but never allow numbers to outrun your financial or feed or pasture status. This is, we believe, sound advice in any business.

Our Commissioner of Agriculture, W. Kerr Scott and a most successful dairyman and livestock grower brings out the fact that when money is needed to keep bills current, or to meet an emergency, there is something on hand to be sold. Everyone

(Continued on Page 16)

FARMERS!

Cut Down Curing Costs

NOW!

With about a 28% reduction in Tobacco Acreage for the 1948 season . . . *wise farmers* are making every effort now to reduce COSTS wherever possible, and improve the quality of their curing so as to insure top priees for their crop.

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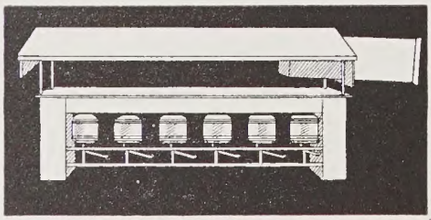

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Plant Bed Suggestions for Tobacco Growers

***By* E. Y. FLOYD**

Director, Plant Food Institute of N. C. and Va., Inc.

AT this season of the year flue-cured tobacco growers throughout the entire flue-eured area are greatly concerned about their tobacco plant situation. Plants are late and small in all belts. Blue-mold has been reported in a number of counties in Eastern North Carolina, which usually means when it attaeks this section of the State it is pretty general throughout South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

With weather eonditions sueh as we have had the last half of Mareh, plants not only grow very slow but insects as well as diseases are usually worst. However, with the fine sueeess of blue-mold preventatives, as well as insect control, reeommended by the Experiment Station and Extension Serviee, tobacco growers throughout the belts should use all of the available material and do whatever necessary to prevent blue-mold. As it looks now, if all tobaeco produeers wanted to get the disease preventatives, spray materials or dusts, there would not be enough to go around. Therefore, it is neeessary for each grower to use every known method to keep the plants growing and healthy so they can withstand an attack of blue-mold.

Every produeer who visited the markets last year could see the value of fine quality eigarette tobaeco. One of the important factors in the produetion of flue-cured tobacco is to have plenty of good plants to transplant the erop as near one time as possible when the transplanting season is ready for the area. Every effort should also be made to try to get a good stand of tobaeco in the field as this will play an important part in giving good quality.

If weather eonditions from now out are favorable, the prospects for crops the latter part of April or first of May eould be much better than now, the latter part of March.

If flue-eured tobacco producers can grow a crop of equal quality to that grown last year, the priee should be very satisfaetory with the aid of the stabilization program and the full cooperation of the buying agencies. It looks as if it will pay every farmer to take the neeessary steps to produee good plants in order to produce the very best quality and yield possible.

1948 Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Quota Set

Secretary of Agrieulture Clinton P. Anderson has proclaimed a 1948 national marketing quota for flue-cured tobaeco of 955 million pounds. This will result in an aereage reduetion of about 28 per eent to most individual farmers. The proclamation was made in eonformity with the Agrieultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The major faetor influencing the reduction was the dollar shortage in many foreign eountries. This laek of purchasing power has restricted export markets for U. S. flue-cured tobacco — although domestie eonsumption remains high. In the case of the United Kingdom, prineipal foreign buyer of U. S. flue-eured, proposed purehases were sharply redueed by United Kingdom governmental aetion in Mareh of 1947 and purchases for United Kingdom use were entirely diseontinued early in Oetober, 1947, with no indieation as to when buying might be resumed.

Produetion in 1946 was 1352 million pounds and in 1947 estimated production amounted to 1345 million pounds.

Converting the quota poundage figures to aereages, on the basis of the 1942-46 yields, the 1948 acreage allotments would total about 909,000 aeres as against 1,257,000 acres allotted in 1946 and 1,247,000 acres allotted for 1947. Of the 909,000 acres to be allotted for 1948, a "reserve" of about one per cent will be used to provide allotments for new tobacco farms and to adjust old farm allotments.

As eompared with 1947, the 1948 aereage means an average reduetion in allotments to most individual farms of about 28 per eent. However, beeause the "reserve" for small farm aereage adjustments and for new farm allotments, the net reduction in the total allotted acreage would amount to about 27 per cent.

The national marketing quota is set on the basis of the supply and demand situation. The loss of exports and the large 1946 and 1947 crops have increased supply to a point where quota reduetions are mandatory under the law.

Sprays and Dusts Control Lice and Cattle Grubs

By CLAY LYLE
Professor of Zoology, Mississippi State College

CATTLE lice and cattle grubs together cause enormous losses to the livestock industry every winter but in many cases the owners of the cattle are not aware of the damage that is being done. The two pests together can so weaken animals that unless they are receiving plenty of feed and good care they may not survive the winter. This is especially true of cows bringing calves in the early spring.

Cattle lice can now be controlled very easily and inexpensively either by dusting or by spraying. Gentle animals or dairy cows can be treated while standing in the barn or tied in the stanchions by blowing 0.5 percent rotenone dust against the neck and sides, using a small garden duster with the extension spout removed. Beef or range animals can be treated the same way by driving them through a chute, with a man on each side blowing the rotenone dust against them as they walk past. It is estimated that 150 to 200 animals per hour can be treated by this method if a third person is present to keep a spare duster loaded and ready as fast as the others become empty. A second application should be given 17 days later to kill any which may have hatched since the dusting as the eggs are not killed by this treatment.

Spraying with 0.5 percent DDT, or 1 pound of 50 percent wettable DDT in 12 gallons water, is very effective when thoroughly done. A second application is not required as the deposit of DDT remains on the animal long enough to kill all young lice as they hatch. Many power sprayers have been operating in Mississippi this season for the control of horn flies and house flies especially. A DDT spray of 0.2 percent strength has been sufficient in most cases to control both horn flies and house flies but this has not entirely controlled lice. Therefore, it is recommended that the last DDT spray applied in the fall for fly control should be increased in strength to 0.5 percent strength to eliminate flies for the remainder of the season and to free the animals from lice.

Cattle grub dust containing 1¼ per cent rotenone has been very effective in treating this pest in Mississippi. Several hundred thousand animals were treated during the past season. The dust is applied with a tin shaker can or a quart fruit jar with about a dozen 20-penny nail holes through the top from the inside to permit free flow of the dust. While shaking the dust onto the skin with one hand the other is massaging it into the burrows or openings in the back from which the grub will emerge in 35 to 75 days to pupate in the soil and later become the cattle bot fly in early spring or summer. Treatments should begin as soon as the grubs have cut holes through the skin of the back, which is usually the latter part of November or early December in the southern half of the state and should be continued at monthly intervals for a total of 3 treatments. A pound of dust will treat from 10 to 20 animals, depending upon the size of the animal and the degree of infestation. Two men at a chute can treat approximately 100 head in an hour.

Spraying will probably be used on a considerable number of cattle this fall and winter, especially if the weather is mild, as it is a quicker grub treatment and more power sprayers are operating in the state than ever before. The formula used is 7½ pounds of 5% rotenone powder in 100 gallons of water. The spray should be applied at not less than 400 pounds pressure using about 2 quarts per animal. With the animals herded into a chute or narrow alley with an elevated catwalk on each side the spray can be applied directly to the backs at full force. Spray guns with 5-foot extension rods and 45-degree nozzles are needed for this work. Treatment should begin when the first grub holes open on the back and continue at monthly intervals just as in the dust treatment.

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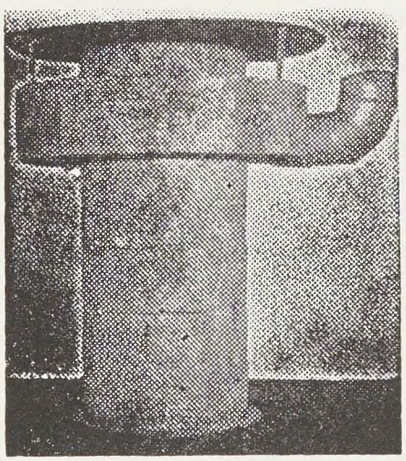

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.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By **MISS YORK KIKER,** ***Home Economist***

'Guide to Good Eating'

Time and time again you have seen a copy of the "Guide to Good Eating" but as a reminder we are giving it again. Let's make it one of our New Year's resolutions to see that our meals follow this pattern more closely. By including all of these foods daily your famiy can be well assured that the necessary vitamins and minerals are being eaten.

A GUIDE TO GOOD EATING

Milk

2 or more glasses daily . . . for adults.

3 to 4 or more glasses daily . . . for children.

To drink, combined with other foods, in ice cream and in cheese.

Vegetables

2 or more servings daily besides potato; 1 green or yellow; "greens" often.

Fruits

2 or more servings daily.

At least 1 raw; citrus fruit or tomato often.

Eggs

3 to 5 a week; 1 daily preferred.

Meat, Cheese, Fish, Fowl

1 or more servings daily.

Dried beans, peas, peanuts occasionally.

Cereal and Bread

2 or more servings daily.

Whole-grain value or enriched.

Butter

2 or more tablespoons daily.

Other foods to satisfy appetite and complete growth and activity needs.

The following day's menu pattern gives one way in which the necessary food groups recommended in "A Guide to Good Eating" may be included:

BREAKFAST

Fruit
Cereal or Egg or Both
Toast or Roll and Butter
Milk Coffee

DINNER

Main Dish
Vegetable Potato
Bread or Roll and Butter
Milk Dessert

LUNCH OR SUPPER

Main Dish Vegetable
Bread or Roll and Butter
Milk Fruit

Keep menus as varied and interesting as possible, using "A Guide to Good Eating" to assure yourself that they provide adequate meals. Two to three average servings of milk dishes may be figured as about equal to one glass of milk. One-half cup of vegetables or fruits is considered an average serving.

As a second resolution let us remember to "SAVE WHEAT, SAVE MEAT, SAVE THE PEACE." Far too much food is wasted in addition to meat and wheat. By conserving we will be not only helping feed a hungry world but also helping ourselves. Remember we can cut our food costs by avoiding waste.

What could be better on a cold, cold day in January than a bowl of steaming hot soup? You will find any one of these below well worth trying. They are so good —and so nutritious!

CREAM OF CORN SOUP

¼ pound sliced bacon or salt pork
1 small onion
1-½ cups diced potatoes
1-½ cups boiling water
1-½ cups cooked corn (fresh or canned)
3 cups milk
Salt and pepper

Cut bacon or salt pork in ½-inch pieces. Fry until golden brown. Remove bacon from pan. Cook chopped onion in fat until tender. Drain off excess fat. Add bacon, potato and water and cook until tender. Add corn and milk and heat thoroughly. Add salt and pepper to suit taste. Serves 6.

CREAM OF LIMA BEAN SOUP

1 cup dried Lima beans
6 cups cold water
2 cups diced potatoes
¼ cup diced onion
1 cup diced celery
1-½ teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon powdered mustard
2 cups milk
2 slices bacon
3 tablespoons minced parsley

Pick over beans and wash thoroughly. Soak overnight in water to cover. Drain; cook with onion, celery and seasonings in 6 cups of water. Bring to a boil and simmer gently, for an hour and a half, adding the potato in the last half hour. Rub through a coarse sieve; add milk, diced cooked bacon and drippings. Reheat, uncovered; stir in minced parsley keeping a little for top. Serve piping hot. Serves 6.

TASTY CHEESE SOUP

2 tablespoons minced onion
4 tablespoons butter
4-½ tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
2 cups chicken stock or bouillon
½ pound sharp American cheese
½ cup minced, cooked carrot
¾ cup minced, cooked celery
Chopped parsley

Saute onion in butter, do not allow to brown. Add flour and blend well. Place

over hot water, add milk and chicken stock and cook until thickened. Add diced cheese and stir until melted. Add cooked vegetables, heat thoroughly. Serve topped with chopped parsley and accompanied with toasted buttered wafers. Serves 6.

* * *

Just because Christmas is over don't think that your family won't welcome a surprise dessert occasionally. And how delighted company would be with a piece of "Mystery Pie."

MYSTERY PIE

1-10" baked pastry shell

FOR FILLING, COMBINE

1 tablespoon cornstarch

½ cup granulated sugar

BEAT

4 egg yolks, and add

2 cups scalded milk slowly, and stir in sugar mixture

Cook in double boiler until custard coats spoon. To one cup custard add:

¾ pkg. Semi-Swet Chocolate bits and stir until chocolate is dissolved

ADD

1 teaspoon vanilla and pour into bottom of baked pie shell

TO REMAINING CUSTARD ADD

1 tablespoon gelatin, which has been softened in

¼ cup cold water, and cool

BEAT

4 egg whites, add remaining

½ cup sugar gradually until muxture is shiny and holds shape

Fold in custard-gelatin mixture

Pour over chocolate layer and chill until set

Garnish with remaining ¼ pkg. chocolate, which has been chipped.

* * *

Helpful Hints: Good cookery practices are important to insure good results. Have you been guilty or making meringue that was so tough and stringy it was pushed aside and left on the plate? Maybe you need to check over these rules on "How to Make a Successful Meringue" to find out what is wrong with the technique you have been using.

HOW TO MAKE A SUCCESSFUL MERINGUE

1. Select a bowl to fit—a small deep bowl for one or two egg whites—a larger bowl for more.

2. Have eggs at room temperature.

3. Beat egg whites until there are large, transparent bubbles, before adding sugar.

4. Add sugar gradually, not more than 2 tablespoons at a time, sprinkling it over entire surface, and beating after each addition. A good rule to follow is to use 2 tablespoon of sugar for each egg white.

5. The meringue is perfect when it is glossy and smooth, and stands up in peaks, and will just slip in the bowl when the bowl is tilted.

6. If meringue is to be used on top of pie or tart, anchor meringue to edges of pie crust, so that no space remains exposed between crust and filling.

7. Bake in slow oven at 300-325 degrees for 15-20 minutes or until lightly browned.

8. Cool away from drafts.

Recipes for 1948

The meat recipe book for 1948, entitled "Your New Meat Cook Book," has just come off the press and is ready for national distribution to homemakers, according to a report received from the National Live Stock and Meat Board, producers of this publication.

For a number of years the Board has published annual recipe books, distributing them to thousands of homemakers throughout the country by such means as cooking demonstrations, merchandising demonstrations, exhibits at livestock expositions and fairs, and other educational projects conducted by the Board's staff. Thousands of requests also pour in through the mails to the Board and are filled.

In addition, many more copies are distributed through the cooperation of such groups as public utilities companies, meat retailers, meat packers, livestock organizations and educational institutions.

The 1948 book is said to be one of the finest yet published. In an attractive cover printed in colors, its 40 pages are capably illustrated and colorful throughout. Actual photographs of meat dishes have been used to supplement the 81 recipes appearing in this book. These recipes are for all cuts of beef, pork, veal, lamb, variety meats, sausage, leftovers and dishes made with lard, and are keyed to present-day conditions.

Special features such as step-by-step instructions on the basic methods of meat cookery—roasting, broiling, panbroiling, braising, cooking in liquid and cooking with fat, and menu planning helps for the homemaker are also included. One section of the book lists all the different meat cuts available to the homemaker, together with the correct methods of cooking each.

Distribution of this annual meat recipe book is but one of the many methods the Board uses to disseminate instructive and informational material about meat to the general public.

Anyone interested in securing a copy of "Your New Meat Cook Book" may address a request to the National Live Stock and Meat Board, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

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Winter Pastures

Pastures are truly the basis of economical beef cattle production and are very important too for the efficient producion of swine. No farmer should attempt to go into either business until he has made ample preparation to insure an adequate supply of good pastures. Both permanent and annual pastures are needed for a well-balanced, year-round livestock program. Permanent pastures will soon be failing for the season and now is the time to prepare for as much winter pasture as is practical on your farm.

It is difficult to arrive at the true value of winter pastures because in addition to the gains they produce and the feed they save, they have an added value in helping to keep the animals thrifty and healthy. Good winter pasture will save much harvested feeds, produce rapid gains on beef cattle and are valuable for sows and nursing weaned pigs. Remember the best pastures are produced on good land.

Seeding

A good winter pasture mixture for eastern North Carolina consists of two bushels of a mixture of rye, barley, and oats, and fifteen pounds of crimson clover per acre. If crimson clover has not been grown on the land in recent years, the seed should be innoculated. Italian rye grass, at the rate of fifteen pounds per acre, can also be used in the mixture. On land where crimson clover is not well suited, rye grass can be substituted for it, or the other seeds can be increased proportionately. Likewise, if some of these small grains do not do well on your farm, the other rates of seeding can be increased accordingly. Wheat should not be used in early seedings beause of the danger from Hessian Fly damage.

The land should be seeded now as soon as possible and cross drilling is preferabe to drilling one way. The cross-drilling produces a thicker sod which protects the land more from tramping during wet weather and thereby permits more days of grazing. Best results will not be obtained, however, unless a good seed bed is prepared prior to seeding.

Fertilization

At time of seeding, apply at least 300 pounds of 6-8-6 or 5-10-5 fertilizer per acre and top dress with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda 4 to 6 weeks after seeding. Apply lime at time of seeding if soil is acid, or better still, work into the soil sufficient amounts to correct the acidity at time of preparing the seed bed.

Grazing

When will our winter pasture be ready for grazing? How much grazing will it furnish? How long can we graze it? Well, the answers to all these questions will vary with the weather, the fertility of the land, the preparation of the seed bed, and the fertilization. With a favorable season, reasonaby good land, proper preparation of seed bed, and adequate fertilization, winter pastures seeded by the middle of September should be ready for grazing by November 15. Under these conditions, a good stand should carry from one to two cows on their equivalent per acre, and should furnish grazing during growing weather until about the first of May. Crimson clover and rye grass will provide grazing even longer but will not furnish as much fall grazing as the other crops. These pastures will produce rapid gains on growing cattle, practically maintain dry sows and are excellent for nursing sows, and nursing and weaned pigs. In addition to their ordinary feeding value, winter pastures are rich in vitamins and minerals. They help keep the animals healthy and greatly aid in controlling internal parasites in pigs.

Now is also the time to seed new permanent pastures but until we can cover this subject at a future writing, contact your county agent for the most recent recommendations on establishing permanent pastures.

EDITOR'S NOTE — This is the twelfth in a series of articles on livestock furnished by Lancaster's Stockyards, Rocky Mount, N. C.

SAVING THE FALL PIG CROP

Farrowing time is certainly the swine producers harvest time, for this period more than any other will largely determine his profits.

Assuming our farmers have been farsighted enough to have selected good breeding stock, bred their sows so as to farrow at the proper time, and fed them correctly from breeding to farrowing, they may still lose out if their sows are not given adequate care at farrowing time. The old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," most assuredly holds true for saving the young pig crop; likewise, the one, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It is far easier and more practical to prevent young pig troubles than it is to try to correct them, once they have started. Feeding the sow a good balanced ration and having her in the proper condition, not too fat and not too poor, will go far toward preventing many difficulties at farrowing. Plenty of

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Livestock Section...

mild exercise and sanitary quarters are also essential.

If the farmer in Eastern North Carolina has made proper preparation for his fall pig crop he should have sufficient, good, clean, temporary pastures for his nursing sows and young pigs. Soybeans, cowpeas, sudan grass, and lespedeza, if it is on land which has been cropped since hogs have been on it, are all satisfactory fall pasture crops for swine. Alfalfa is now also proving to be a valuable pasture crop for pigs if it has not been used previously by swine. Pastures that have been grazed by swine are usually infested with internal parasite eggs which make it inadvisable to turn nursing sows or pigs on them.

Farrowing

A few days before a sow is due to farrow she should be separated from the other hogs. She should be thoroughly cleaned by brushing with a stiff brush and washing with soap and water, special care being taken to clean the feet and udder. She should then be moved to clean, dry, well-bedded, farrowing quarters that have recently been thoroughly disinfected with hot lye water or some other good disinfectant. A guard rail, which is a piece of timber braced about eight inches from the floor, around the inside of the farrowing pen or house will frequently prevent young pigs from being mashed against the wall when their mother lies down.

When the sows are placed in the farrowing quarters their heavy consentrate feed, like corn, should be slightly reduced and it is advisable to add wheat bran to the ration at this time because of its bulky nature and laxative properties. The attendant should plan to be on hand when the sow farrows, or at least soon afterwards, for this is a critical time in the pig's life. If proper precautions have been taken in time there will usually not be any trouble but if there is he is there to take care of it and thereby frequently saves many pigs that would otherwise die. Weak pigs should be helped to nurse. After farrowing the sow should not be fed any grain for this first day but should have access to plenty of clean, fresh water.

On the second or third day after farrowing start gradually increasing your sow's feed so that she will be on a full feed in about a week. A good ration for the nursing sow is composed of corn 60%, wheat shorts 25%, and a mixture of equal parts of cotonseed meal and fish meal 15%.

Remember, if the pigs are to grow best they must get plenty of milk so feed the sow well. Of course those with large litters will need more feed than those with small ones. Frequently pigs of about the same age can be shifted from a very large litter to a sow with a small litter and will thereby grow faster. The farrowing quarters can be located in the clean pasture or if not the sow and pigs would be moved to the pasture by the time the pigs are one week old.

Records of the agricultural experiment stations have shown that the number of pigs weaned per litter is the greatest factor affecting their cost so let us make every effort to reduce our production costs in this way and at the same time aid our meat supply.

CULLING THE BEEF HERD

There has never been a better time for culling the beef herd than now. You farmers are indeed fortunate to have **good livestock markets** reasonably close by that will handle your cattle for beef at a high price which is very close to the value of selected breeding animals. When such conditions exist can you afford not to take advantage of them by disposing of your producers and more undesirable cattle at a good profit?

In most seasons cows on pasture are as fat the latter part of September as they are at the close of the grazing season. When this is the case what is to be gained by keeping them until late fall? If they are marketed now more pasture will be left for the rest of the breeding herd and steers and heifers. Furthermore it will greatly help our present beef shortage.

In our travels around over the state, we frequently see cattle farms that are overstocked. We hope that through increase and improvement of pastures and proper management that you will soon overcome this condition, but until you can it would probably be advisable to reduce your herds by sending to market the more undesirable cows. Then, too, there is always that danger of a fall drought in which case every animal you send to market now would save just that much harvested feed in addition to the pasture they would eat. Now is also an excellent time to market those old bulls that you are through with and likewise younger bulls that you have been using but which are not good enough for breeders. The breeding season is over this year and after such bulls are sent to the butcher special effort can be made in obtaining better ones before next season.

The cows to cull will depend on many factors; age, type, productivity, size, condition, and quietness being the most important. As long as a cow produces a good calf and still remains thrifty and in good condition she should be retained in the herd, unless she is to be replaced by a better one. However, most cows will start failing in thrift and condition at from nine to ten years of age and should be culled out when this occurs. I know of some cows that started failing when seven years old and others that were still going strong at twelve years of age and no doubt many of you know of similar cases.

Good beef type; that is, low-set, thick-fleshed, wide, deep, straight-legged animals with straight top and underlines and of good size, is very important if a herd of good quality is to be maintained. Animals that are not of this conformation should be culled from the herd. However, remember that good-type cattle do not always produce choice calves; so no matter how good looking a breeder is if it doesn't produce the right kind of calves send it to the butcher.

This brings us to productivity which is the real "proof of the pudding." What

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kind of a calf does your cow have? How well does she grow it out to weaning time? Does she raise a calf every year? Cows that do not produce good calves should be culled. Those that are not reasonably good milkers likewise should not be retained in the herd for although you are in the beef business nothing will grow a calf faster up to weaning than plenty of milk. Some cows only raise a calf about every other year and can not be kept at a profit with a production of that kind. Then there are occasionally individuals that will not breed, are wild and hard to manage, or remain poor and unthrifty which of course should be culled from the herd. The culling of the bulls is even more important than that of cows, for are they not half of the herd?

Numerous tests by agricultural colleges and experiment stations bear out the fact that increasing the number of calves raised to a certain number of cows is one of the most important factors in reducing the cost per calf.

Proper culling, in addition to saving pasture and feed will improve the quality of your herd, increase its productivity, and decrease the cost of production.

Needed Improvements In Auction Markets

Many improvements both in regulations and facilities are needed at the various livestock auction markets throughout the state. Many markets are springing up which may not survive but they should be given a fair chance to attain success. In all probability they will weed down to a practical working basis in so far as numbers are concerned. At the same time the remaining ones will become effective and useful.

All markets need to work under a fair set of rules and regulations such as days for selling, time of day for sales, commission charges, weighing, yarding, feeding and they should also be subject to regulations on humane treatment. Auction markets have served a good purpose but there are certain restrictions and regulations which they should meet in performing a public service. All these improvements cannot be made at once but they can be gradually made under tactful guidance.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE HOG SALE

There will be a sale of Registered Berkshire hogs at the Southern State Fair Grounds, Charlotte, N. C., January 29, 1948, starting at 1 p.m. The stock, featuring Bred Gilts and Boars, will be on display at 10 a.m. The sale is sponsored by the N. C. and S. C. Berkshire Breeders Association.

Secretary Anderson Discusses 'Food for Tomorrow'

How the matchless science of agriculture enables the farm worker to turn out nearly two-thirds more than he did twenty years ago, and how science is tackling the problems of food distribution, are subjects of Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson's speech on the "Family Hour" broadcast on Sunday, December 7th, over a CBS Coast-to-Coast network

On the theme of this "Family Hour" series—the future belongs to those who prepare for it—the text of Mr. Anderson's speech follows:

"If American croplands were fenced into equal shares, your plot would be smaller than three football fields. That's only about three acres, compared with about four at the end of the first world war. And if our population grows, as we expect, your share by 1970 will be reduced to about two and three-quarters acres.

"Think of your future in terms of your diminishing share of land. You will have to depend on it because there is very little more that we can bring into use through drainage and irrigation. And we are still using up our soil resources faster than we rebuild them. Yet your little patch of cropland, together with the permanent pasture and range, is giving you a higher standard of living and providing a great deal of food to relieve hunger abroad.

"In the future, on the same land we have today, fewer farmers will furnish greater abundance for more people. The matchless science of agriculture already enables the average farm worker to turn out nearly two-thirds more than he did twenty years ago.

"We shall have increasingly better crop varieties, including more hybrids. Our plant explorers, after a wartime lapse, are searching the world for new plants.

"With the old and the new parent stock, scientists will create improved varieties to resist new strains of disease and insects that continually threaten our crops. They will give us progressively higher yields. They will make possible finer quality and greater food value. Besides creating new varieties, our plant breeders now are using a discovery so new that they have only begun to see its possibilities. By applying to certain plants a drug commonly used to treat gout in humans, they can produce larger and finer specimens and hybrids that would otherwise be impossible. With other chemicals, they can regulate the growth of plants. They can feed a plant radioactive atoms of food, trace their progress through the plant tissue, and thus gain new knowledge about plants and their soil and fertilizer needs. In livestock production, we are just beginning to use the principle of hybrid vigor, so successful in plant breeding. Farmers are beginning commercial production of hybrid hogs that bear larger litters, make quicker and cheaper gains and produce a larger percentage of bacon and chops. Hybrid chickens and cattle may come next.

"New machinery that saves labor or does better work will increase our farming efficiency. We are beginning to make great progress with powerful new chemical insect killers. Farmland will itself be changed by soil conservation measures to preserve fertility and give greater protection against the erosion that has damaged so much of our land in the past.

"We are learning more about how to eat for good health and science is tackling the problems of distribution—to help move the abundance of our farms to consumers with less waste and at lower cost.

"The benefits of the changes you will see on the farms of tomorrow will radiate out to our industries and homes, so that your diminishing patch of land—smaller than three football fields—can actually raise your standard of living in tomorrow's world. But to assure this, we must build lasting peace; we must maintain full employment; we must conserve our soil; we must keep our agriculture strong."

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Development of Wake County Pastures

PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT: To help stimulate one of the most needed programs on the farms of Wake County—*adequate pastures* for livestock, poultry, and swine.

OUR farmers are facing a most critical grain shortage, even though there is a fair grain crop in Wake County and North Carolina. This is a deficient grain and pasture state which depends on the Mid-west for most of its grain concentrate feeds for dairy cattle, poultry and hogs. The present emergency is occasioned by the short corn crop in the West and the critical need for grain in Europe.

Pastures can easily replace 30 to 40 percent of the concentrates in livestock feeding. While this project will be very helpful in this emergency, it should be just the beginning of a program to make our State and County self-sustaining in livestock, dairy and poultry products, and in so doing, increase the income of our farmers.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Such a pasture plan could well be inaugurated throughout the entire state, at least where pastures fit into a sound farm plan. The fact that civic clubs are taking an active part in fostering more and better pasture is indeed laudable.

The Lions can stimulate and add incentive to this most important project, which should be participated in by all farmers and supported by all agricultural agencies and business people.

Objective: To get new temporary and permanent pastures established and old permanent pastures improved according to the recommendations of the N. C. Experiment Station.

Plan of Operation: This county-wide pasture program should be administered by the Wake County Agricultural Council, which includes all agricultural agencies, and should be supported by the Lion's Club. Wake County farmers will be informed of the program through the radio and the press and through channels available to the agricultural agencies. Instructions will be sent out immediately by the City Council. Contestants will make application to the Chairman of the County Council. Decisions as to the winners in the contest will be based on (1) adequate pastures for the number of animals on the farm, (2) grazing days obtained per animal unit, and (3) pasture management.

Prizes: The Lion's Club will offer two sets of first, second and third prizes to the farmers who obtain best results from their pastures after they file applications as contestants and follow the instructions of the Agricultural Council. The Council will outline plans for checking the grazing obtained per animal unit. The final selection of the winners will be made by the Agricultural Committee of the Lion's Club in cooperation with the Agricultural Council.

One set of prizes will be awarded to the three farmers who obtain the best results from pastures with 10 animal units or more. Another of first, second and third prizes of the same value will be awarded to the three farmers obtaining best results from pastures with nine animal units or less.

Meeting: The Lion's Club will hold a meeting in the fall of 1948 on one of the farms winning the contest. The Agricultural Council and winners will be the guests of the Lion's Club, and all contestants in both the large and small pasture groups who submit monthly reports through the year will be the guests. At this time the prizes will be awarded, the Agricultural Council will make a report, and be responsible for the speaker at this meeting. Plans for continuing the project a second year will be announced.

General: This is a very important program and one which should interest every farmer in the county who does not have adequate pasture. This now includes 90-odd per cent of the farmers of Wake County. The Agricultural Committee recommends that the Raleigh Lion's Club ask the Local Lion's Clubs of Wake County to join them in this project in the same manner in which the four clubs cooperate in the project for the blind.

Increased Corn Yield Is Highly Valuable To Tar Heel Farmers

North Carolina's 1947 average corn of two bushels per acre over last year would mean nearly eleven million extra dollars in Tar Heel farmers' pockets if it was sold at today's price level, according to Director I. O. Schaub of the State College Extension Service.

Last year's average yield of 27 bushels per acre brought about a production of 58,914,000 bushels, Director Schaub said. With the present forecast of 29 bushels per acre, on approximately the same acreage, this two bushel per acre increase would mean a production of more than sixty-three million bushels.

The extra four million bushels of corn, which is expected to be produced this year, could come at no better time, he said, in view of the corn shortage in the Midwestern states.

Despite the increase in corn yields, North Carolina farmers are urged to supplement their feeds by producing more forage crops, and hay, and planting more temporary grazing crops. North Carolina is still a feed-importing state, and unless farmers get rid of the laggards in their flocks and herds and make the best use of land available for producing more feed for their livestock, they may be faced with a serious feed shortage this winter.

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Month after month new telephone lines are pushing their way into more and more rural areas. In the process thousands of new poles must be set, and many thousands of miles of wire strung.

With today's heavy demand for rural service it's going to take time to furnish service to all who want it, but progress is steady, and more and more farm telephones are on the way.

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Livestock for Security

(Continued from Page 7)

who has grown or is now growing livestock commercially realizes the importance of this statement. There is no one thing that gives encouragement so much as to have some kind of a "commodity financial background." It is the mainspring of success. A few good hogs, or sheep, or cattle — properly managed — are drawing interest day and night. You are turning in many cases wastes of the farm unmarketable in their original conditions into a marketable and much needed product.

We know farmers the nation over as well as many in North Carolina who are using this livestock plan. We do not mean as a substitute for what you may now be growing, but as supplementary enterprise. In this way, if one of your dependent crops fails for any cause you have something to fall back on. Certainly no thinking farmer can successful refute this statement. Good businessmen provide for emergencies. The farmer should do likewise. He can then live at home, retrench or shift as conditions change, and last, but never least, have a possible surplus to sell in the open markets. It has worked well for others, it will for you.

The growing of livestock will mean better all-around home living, better distributed incomes, more nearly assured incomes, and eventually greater farm wealth and security. Again, it has done so for others. It will for you.

Southern Progress in Livestock

(Continued from Page 6)

contrasted with a gain of 6 per cent for all regions. Every state in the South, except Florida, made a substantial increase in the tons of hay harvested. Gains in Mississippi and North Carolina stood at more than 100 per cent. Hay production should be increased, but not so rapidly as permanent pastures and temporary grazing crops. The cheapest feeds are those "harvested" by livestock.

In the growing of small grains, agricultural statistics record great progress for the South.

In millions of bushels, over the past 25 years, barley production increased from 4 to 20, grain sorghums from 54 to 109, and wheat from 139 to 203. But the greatest gains of all were made in the Southeastern states in the production of oats.

Protect Quality in Eggs Through Proper Packing

Proper packing of eggs will protect the quality, says T. T. Brown Extension Poultry specialist at State College.

Careless or improper packing of eggs is frequently responsible for heavy quality loss as well as loss through damage to the eggs, Mr. Brown declared, and all the precautions taken to preserve quality up to the time the eggs are packed amount to little if this final step is not properly taken.

The first requirement, he said, is good containers. Egg cases may be wood or fiber and they may be new or used, but they must be sound, well fastened on all sides, and fitted with clean, dry flats and fillers of a satisfactory type.

Eggs should never be kept loose in baskets, boxes, or crates for extended periods on the farm, at receiving stations, or in stores where they are being sold at retail, because such a practice leads to rapid quality deterioration. Eggs should be packed with the big end up, for the air cell is always at the large end. This cell permits the egg to breathe, and when it is packed with the big end down it literally smothers, the specialist said.

Proper packing of eggs demands that the pack be reasonably tight so the eggs will not be cracked or broken in the cases. The whole purpose of packing eggs in cases or cartons is for the sake of convenience in handling and to prevent breakage in handling them throughout the marketing system.

When very large or very long eggs are packed, it is frequently necessary to use extra-deep fillers and to deepen the cases by nailing on inch strips of wood to the top of each case. The additional space thus provided helps materially in reducing damage from end crushing.

The whole problem of proper packing and handling of eggs is of vast importance to the industry in helping to conserve egg quality and in preventing waste through damage and breakage, Mr. Brown said.

Cut Egg Losses

A research project aimed at bringing about a reduction in egg losses during handling, processing, packing, transporting, and warehousing has been set up by the United States Department of Agriculture under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, E. A. Meyer, administrator, announced today.

About 2 billion eggs, or 5 percent of all eggs produced annually, become inedible or are broken during their transit from producer to consumer. Losses in quality are also greater than they should be. This is evidenced by the large number of low-quality eggs reaching markets. These losses result in reduced income to producers as well as higher costs to consumers.

Under the research project, new studies will be made to determine the causes of breakage and quality loss, and where these losses occur. Research will also be conducted to determine the ideal size, dimensions, and construction of cases and cartons which will more adequately protect eggs, without extra cost. The project can result in savings running into millions of dollars annually, Department poultry specialists estimate.

The project has been assigned to the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture. Handlers, warehousers, and common carrier will cooperate in carrying out the project.

For accurate culling, chickens should be in good health and have been properly fed and managed prior to the time of handling.

Conserve Grain By Killing Rats

Unless a concerted effort is made by North Carolina farmers to destroy rats and mice on their farms, they stand to lose 250,000 bushels of corn during the coming year, says Director I. O. Schaub of the State College Extension Service. Since corn and other grains are so vitally needed, Director Schaub says that the citizens of this state, both rural and urban, should make a concerted effort to rid their premises of these damaging pests.

"Not only should these wasters of food and feed be killed now," he said, "but definite measures should be taken to prevent later infestations." While 100-per cent control isn't practical, certain steps can be taken to materially decrease the losses," he declared.

Realizing the untold losses which rats and mice are causing in this state, the State College Extension Service in cooperation with the State Board of Health and the Predator and Rodent Control Division of the U.S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service, are launching a state-wide rat control campaign. The Extension Service will sponsor the program in the rural areas, while the State Board of Health supervises the work in urban centers.

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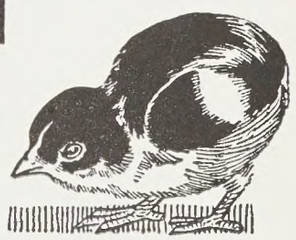

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ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

Farmers Are Receiving High Prices for Milk

Tar Heel farmers are now receiving the highest cash income from milk in the history of the State, and 1947 returns are expected to exceed, by a substantial amount, the 1946 record-breaking total of $29,574,000, says J. A. Arey, in charge of Dairying for the State College Extension Service.

The growing importance of the milk industry to the State's Economy is further evidenced by the new peak value of $39,856,000 set on North Carolina's 361-000 milch cows which produced a total of 693,000,000 quarts of milk in 1946. Annual milk production per cow averaged 1,921 quarts.

Expanded utilization of North Carolina milk as fluid milk for drinking and cooking has increased the over all value of the State's milk output as farmers receive their highest price for milk used in this form. Latest annual figures for North Carolina show butter production as 1,561,000 pounds, American whole milk cheese at 1,142,000 pounds and ice cream at 16,364,000 gallons.

Milk and its many products supply the essentials of good nutrition at low cost. The dairy industry is constantly striving to give consumers a high quality product at the lowest possible cost.

According to latest statistics, milk is a better food bargain today than ever before, showing only about half the gain in price for "all foods," Mr. Arey said.

Soil Conservation Is Valuable Asset, Says Banker

Soil is not listed as an item under a bank's inventory, but every banker knows that it is as much an asset to their business as if it were capital stock, says G. C. Hunter, executive vice-president of the Peoples Bank in Roxboro and chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the North Carolina Bankers Association.

"History shows that nations built by soil mining economy always fade when the soil has been exhausted," Mr. Hunter said, "and no civilization is stronger than the food it eats."

Fifty million acres of this nation's most productive land has already been destroyed by erosion and an additional fifty million acres are threatened, he said.

IDEALS FOR THE NEW YEAR

By WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE (1901)

To weigh the material in the scales of the personal and measure life by the standard of love . . . to prize health as contagious happiness, wealth as potential service, reputation as latent influence, learning for the light it can shed, power for the help it can give, station for the good it can do . . . to choose in each case what is good on the whole, and accept cheerfully incidental evils involved . . . to put my whole self into all that I do and encourage no single desire at the expense of myself as a whole . . . to crowd out fear by devotion to duty, and see present and future as one . . . to treat others as I would be treated and myself as I would my best friend . . . to lend no oil to the foolish, but let my light shine freely for all . . . to make no gain by another's loss, to buy no pleasure with another's pain . . . to harbor no thought of another which I would be unwilling that others should know . . . to say nothing unkind to amuse myself, and nothing false to please others . . . to take no pride in weaker men's failings and bear no malice toward those who do wrong . . . to worship God in all that is good and true and beautiful . . . to serve Christ wherever a sad heart can be made happy or a wrong will set right . . . and to recognize God's coming kingdom in every institution and person that helps men love one another.

Almost one-third of our soil has been washed down the slopes into streams and into the ocean. Unless conservation measures are taken, we may live to see the day when it will be hard to produce enough food to feed the people of the United States, he declared.

For the third consecutive year the North Carolina Bankers Association is sponsoring a state-wide Soil Conservation speaking contest. This contest will be open to all white high school students in the state.

J. Frank Doggett, in charge of Soil Conservation for the State College Extension Service, says this is the first year the contest has been open to high school students in every county. Any high school student, boy or girl, rural or urban, may enter, Mr. Doggett said.

The subject of the speech will be "Soil Conservation And Its Relation to the Economy of North Carolina"; however, a practice more important in the contestants community may be substituted for the words "Soil Conservation." Each student must write his or her speech, but may receive help from anyone or any source, Mr. Doggett said.

Seed Small Grain to Idle Acreages

With such a strong demand existing for small grain, Dr. E. R. Collins, in charge of Agronomy for the State College Extension Service, says that North Carolina farmers should utilize their idle acreages by seeding more wheat, oats, and barley.

"There is still time for farmers to seed additional acres to barley, wheat and oats," he declared, "but this should be done as soon as possible."

If you do not have the necessary machinery for preparing the land and seeding the crop, Dr. Collins suggests that you see your neighbor or county agent. They can assist you in locating the desired machinery, either on a rental basis or for custom operation.

Local fertilizer supplies should be sufficient to meet all requirements, he stated. However, if you cannot find the fertilizer locally, your county agent can help locate it elsewhere. Farmers are also urged to get their nitrogen supplies as early as possible.

Conditions in the mid-western grain belt now point to a much shorter than usual spring wheat crop, because of a lack of soil moisture at seeding time. Since much of the grain that is used in North Carolina comes from the mid-western area, an even greater challenge is made to Tar Heel farmers to supplement this supply by producing it at home.

Dairymen, poultrymen, beef cattle and swine producers should "go all out" toward producing their needed grain requirements, Dr. Collins said.

There is still plenty of certified small grain seed on the market, and since small grain seeding does not require much labor, and will grow on a wide variety of soils, increased acreage on most farms should present no problems. If, after seeding the crop, you decide not to let it mature for grain, then it can be grazed or cut for hay. The main thing, says Dr. Collins, is to seed it now, and regardless of how you use it, you will be helping out in the grain emergency.

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PROGRAM SCHEDULE

SUNDAY

7:00 Sign On.
7:02 Morning Melodies.
7:30 Six Gospel Singers.
7:45 Waltz Time.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Gospel Four Quartet.
8:15 Spiritual Five.
8:30 Sunrise Salute.
9:00 Melody Jubilee Singers.
9:15 Sunday Session.
9:30 Green's Funeral Home.
9:45 Voice of Prophecy.
10:15 Four Notes.
10:25 AP News.
10:30 New Bethel Singers.
10:45 Your Community Chapel.
11:00 Sun. Morning Worship Hour.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 Mutual Music Show (MBS).
1:00 AP News.
1:05 Swing and Sway With Kaye.
1:30 Bill Cunningham (MBS).
1:45 Here's to Veterans.
2:00 Gospel Brothers Singers.
2:15 Guest Star.
2:30 Juvenile Jury (MBS).
3:00 House of Mystery (MBS).
3:30 True Detective (MBS).
4:00 Your Band of the Week.
4:30 Quick as a Flash (MBS).
5:00 Sunday Quiet Hour.
5:30 Nick Carter (MBS).
6:00 Ted Steele.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

MONDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
8:15 Leggett's Record Shop.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musical Interlude.
9:00 Listen to Liebert.
9:15 Four Knights.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Music in March Time.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 WHNC Jamboree.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Allen Roth, Symphony.
2:00 Martin Block (MBS).
2:30 Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Johnson Family.
3:30 Two Ton Baker.
3:45 Airlane Trio.
4:00 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

TUESDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musical Interlude.
9:00 Pipes of Melody.
9:15 Rhythm Doodlers.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 Henderson Tobacco Market.
12:45 The Farm Journal.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Norman Cloutier.
2:00 Martin Block Show (MBS).
2:30 The Music of Manhattan.
3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Vincent Lopez.
4:00 The 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

WEDNESDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
8:15 Leggett's Record Review.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musical Iuterlude.
9:00 Listen to Liebert.
9:15 Four Knights.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Music in March Time.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 WHNC Jamboree.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Allen Roth Symphony.
2:00 Martin Block Show.
2:30 Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Airlaue Trio.
4:00 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

THURSDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musical Interlude.
9:00 Pipes of Melody.
9:15 Rhythm Doodlers.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 Henderson Tobacco Market.
12:45 The Farm Journal.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Norman Cloutier.
2:00 Martin Block Show (MBS).
2:30 The Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Viucent Lopez.
4:00 The 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

FRIDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
8:15 Leggett's Record Review.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musical Interlude.
9:00 Listen to Liebert.
9:15 Four Knights.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Music in March Time.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 WHNC Jamboree.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Allen Roth Symphony.
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2:30 Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Airlane Trio.
4:00 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

SATURDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
9:00 Bill Harrington (MBS).
9:15 Western Serenade.
9:30 Quickie Platter.
10:00 Pauline Alpert (MBS).
10:15 Stitching Time.
10:30 Church of God Hour.
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 M. M. Cole Music.
11:30 Hear the Southland Calling.
11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 WHNC Jamboree.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 The Prove Me Hour.
1:15 The Waltz Lives On.
1:30 This Is Jazz (MBS).
2:00 The Old Gospel Hour.
2:30 Deep River Boys.
2:45 Men Behind the Melody.
3:00 Saturday Afternoon Jamboree.
4:00 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Dance Orchestra (MBS).
5:30 Cecil Brown (MBS).
5:45 Jan Augus (MBS).
6:00 The Jumping Jacks.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

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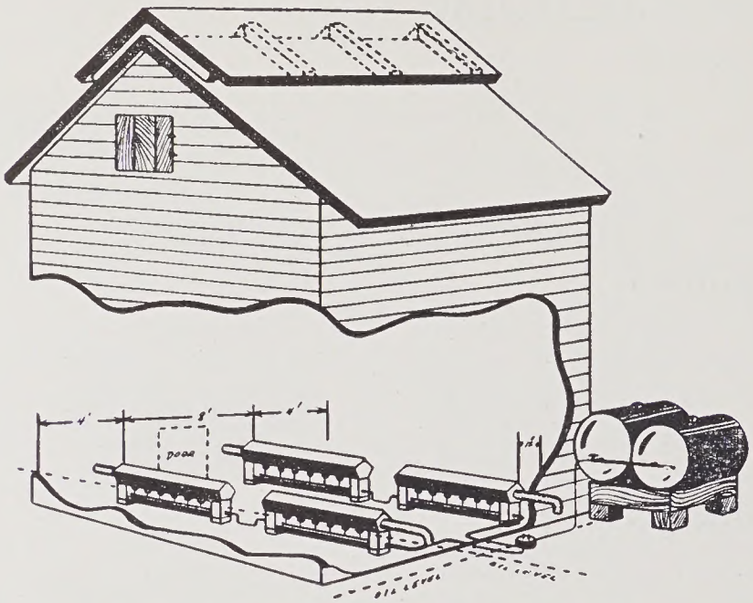

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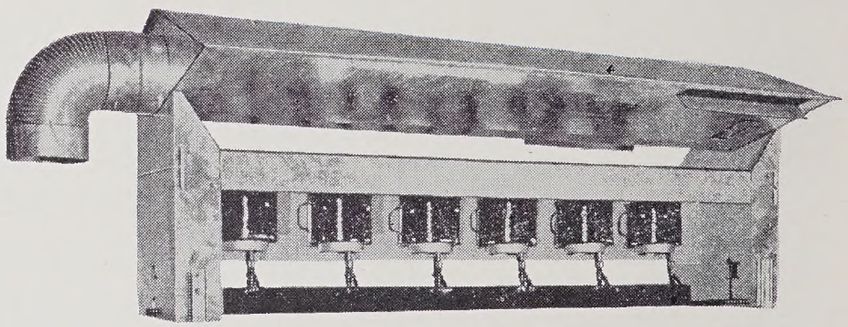

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